#### DEATH OF GEN. MORGAN. Capt. Soule Corrects Some Errors Found in

Mr. Arnell's Article. An article appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of Oct. 20, 1892, written by Hon, S. M. Arnell, in which he "corrects history" by giving a civilian's account of the killing of the rebei Gen. Morgan, in Greeneville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864. It is rather remarkable that, after the lapse of 28 years, and after the publication of numerous articles written by participants in the affair, a man making no claim of ever having worn a military uniform or having any personal knowledge of the place or circumstances connected with the event should attempt to correct what is universally conceded

to be established history. Mr. Arnell, as introductory, says: "Many statements, partial and partisan, have been made in relation to the matter; some wholly untrue, others sensational, others again vindic-

The gentleman may or may not have seen the article over my signature in a June, 1891, number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and included that in his category of untrue, partisan or sensational accounts of the affair. I have no knowledge of what happened at the council of war spoken of by Mr. Arnell, between Gen. Gillem and Cols. Miller, Brownlow and Ingerton, but I do know that certain things, as stated, never did take place. It would take a more persussive pen than Mr. Arnell wields to convince me that the scenes and incidents of the late unpleasantness in which I was an actor, if not a prominent one, have gone from me, and in their place have been born warped, sensational, or partisan creations of the imagination. Among the most vivid recollections of my life inscribed on the day-book pages of my memory are those connected with the events of that, to me, memorable night of Sept.

Referring to the said council of war, before the plan of action was decided upon, Mr. Arnell states that Col. Miller urged the night march, as "Morgan's officers naturally would get under cover to keep out of the rain during the night's storm; that the pickets would be badly posted and sleepy." Then Gen. Gillem is reported to have said, per contra, "that it was impossible to act in such a storm." I have a very distinct recollection that when officers' call sounded and I reported to regimental headquarters at 10:30, it was a lovely Autumn night. with nearly a half-moon in a cloudless sky. There was sufficient light to show me plainly that the camps of the 9th and 13th Tenn. Cav. were deserted, notwithstanding the claim that only the best mounted men were taken and the | rifles in the wagons. balance left in an undisturbed slumber.

When we broke into column at 11:30, and moon soon sank, and not before I o'clock did the storm reach us. It was one of the worst storms and darkest nights I have ever experienced. It would simply have been a physical impossibility to have reached Greeneville that night with our artillery without the aid of occasional fires to extricate our guns from the ditches. The rain and darkness continued unabated till we struck the rebel outpost, so it would seem that by prophetic vision Gen. Gillens and Col. Miller foresaw the approaching storm, under the friendly cover of which

Mr. Arnell, it appears, in correcting history gets his historical facts from eye-witnesses prominent in command at the time, strictly nonpartisan, and his history is strictly nonsensational. He states from his mouthpieces that the command consisted of a portion of the 9th and 13th Tenn, Cav., a skeleton battalion of the 10th Mich. Cav., together with a section of artillery-two pieces.

I had the honor at the time to command a what I am saying when I remark that on the night in question the 10th was all present or accounted for, from A company to M, inclusive, in the full panoply of war. I had between 40 other 11 companies were equally strong, the fighting strength of the 10th was about 500 men, armed with the Spencer repeating rifle. In regard to the strength of the Tennessee regiments I can only judge by comparison, as we had operated together for some time, and I were equally as strong, especially the 13th, as

What routes the Tennessee troops took in order to reach Greeneville at the proper time and place I have no means of knowing; neither is it material, so long as they were on schedule time when the curtain raised for the final drama. Mr. Arnell, in his history, says that Col. Browniow, with the 9th Tenn., had the advance; he captured the enemy's videt asleep and then encountered an outpost. Before Brownlow's men could "see the whites of the enemy's eyes," as commanded by Col. Miller, "a Union soldier fired a shot," and pandemonium broke loose. Then for a few hours came a succession of military manuvers that passeth my comprehension.

It appears that in some manner not exactly plain, especially to an unmilitary reader, a gap was left down and the "Michigan skeleton" was sent to watch it. The dilatory "Michigans" didn't wake up in time, and the enemy went pouring through the gap and left the gap behind them. After charging up and down the streets for an hour or more, 'midst the roaring of guns and clashing of sabers, Main street was found packed with the horses of Morgan's escort, "Most of the horses had their heads turned toward the sidewalks, and the men generally seemed to be lying on the ground or sleeping on the porches or in the June 20 to July 2, 1864, Kenesaw; June 27, COUTWINE. Evidently the "Michigan skeleton" wasn't

of Morgan, somehow, in the yard of Mrs. Williams. Pathetic scenes followed. Col. Milier left his bianket for the body to be placed upon and ordered a strong guard to be posted about it. Then came a list of killed and wounded and prisoners captured, in which the " Michigan skeleton" is credited with one killed. As I have stated, the 10th Mich, Cav., left a deseried camp at Buli's Gap at 11:39, and was Coosaville, Ala., Oct. 22. caught in the storm about I o'clock. My close on their heels. I, with my regiment, charged through the main street of Greeneville,

There might have been a shot fired in or about Greeneville before we struck the outpost, but if there was I never heard it; neither did tory of Mr. Arnell waked the echoes. I may be in error in regard to my opinion of

the part the Tennessee regiments took in the March 15; Bentonville, March 19, 20, 21; Goldsaffair, but I did not see a man of them till I boro, March 22; Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865; saw the two regiments debouch from either Grand Review of Gen. Sherman's army, Washside of the open plateau on the east of Greene- ington City, D. C., May 24, 1865. Mustered out wille, and right galiantly they drove in the flee- of service July 7, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. Dis-

In regard to the manner in which Morgan met | July 15, 1865.—CHARLES S. KIMMEL, Co. G. his death I shall say nothing, as all the information I have comes from the lins of others, but shall confine myself strictly to what came

under my personal observation. The time, from driving in the outpost till the last shot was fired, did not exceed 15 minutes, if indeed it was that length of time.

After my regiment had passed through the main street, from west to east, and about the time the Tennesseeaus drove in the scattered enemy, I saw a horseman dashing up from the direction of town with the body of a man, dressed only in shirt and pants, hanging limp over the pommel of his saddle. He rode up near where I sat on my horse, close beside my Colonel, and dumped his burden onto the ground with the remark: "That is John Mor-

at 18 killed and wounded-in our brigade I can only say that I made no critical examination of the field, but I did not see a man wearing the Federal uniform that was struck by a rebel shot that day. My experience was that the imperfect and mongrel arms of the rebels had become comparatively useless from the effects of the terrible storm of the night. I know that the man credited to the Michigan regiment as killed is a myth.

Referring again to the said council of war, where mention is made of the rank of Gen. Gillem, Mr. Arnell makes it appear that Gillem was a Colonel at the time, ranked by Col. Miller, and only had command by favor. I had been in the brigade some time previous. and up to a short time before the killing of Morgan had understood Gillem to be a Captain in the Regular Army; and, to substantiate my understanding and belief, I know that he wore the uniform and insignia of an infantry Captain until he donned the uniform of a fullfledged Brigadier. It is certainly correcting history with a vengeance to assert that on the 3d of September, 1864, Gen. Gillem ranked as Colonel.

If I did not know Mr. Arnell's statements to be glaring tissues of unmilitary and decidedly sensational generalities, that were evidently written with the supposition that the history of the Greeneville affair was at last settled, I should hold my peace. I have no wish to detract one iota from the well-earned reputation of the Tennessee regiments, for I know them to have done gallant service. I only ask that the 10th Mich. Cav. be credited with a portion of its just dues .- A. L. Scule, Captain, 10th Mich. Cav., Rock Rapids, Iowa.

THE 66th ILL.

A Comrade Gives a Chronological History of the Regiment.

In your issue of Dec. 29, 1892, in Picket Shots, "Fremont's Body Guard," Henry Riphel, of Clitherall, Minn., tried to say something about the 66th Ill.; but he is mistaken about the battle of Mount Lion, Dec. 28, 1861, and roughing it in northwestern Missouri. It ought to be Mount Zion, not Mount Lion. I think the comrade is a little off, or was not with the regiment. We were never called the Northwestern Sharpshooters while in northeast Missouri, in 1861, '62. The regiment was organized as Birge's Western Sharpshooters. The regiment was organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., in September and October, 1861, with three companies from St. Louis, three companies from Illinois, two companies from Ohio, one from Michigan, and detachments from Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota were attached to the different companies. It was mustered into the United States service Nov. 23, 1861, by Lieut. Bundy, U.S.A. We were uniformed in gray pants with green stripe down the leg. blue coats with green trimmings, and armed with the American deer and Demruick rifle. I was on detail in St. Louis in November, 1861, that went to Demmick's gun-store in St. Louis and loaded the

It was Geu. Fremont's design to make a sharpshooting regiment for the Western army. took the direct Greeneville road, accompanied but when Fremont was superseded by old by the battery, there was a heavy bank of Granny Halleck the pet scheme failed, and clouds in the southwest, behind which the Halleck ordered the regiment to the field. We left Benton Barracks Dec. 12, 1861, on the North Missouri Railroad, for Centralia and Sturgeon, Mo. While in north Missouri Capt. Welker's company was attached to the regiment, making

Six companies of Birge's Sharpshooters and Glover's 3d Mo, Cav. fought Col. Poindexter's command at Mount Zion Church, Dec. 28, 1861, and defeated them. Feb. 4, 1861, left Sturgeon, Mo., for Paducah, Ky., where we arrived Feb. 7, 1862; thence up the Tennessee River to Fort Henry. The regiment opened the ball at Fort Morgan lost his life and Gillem became a | Donelson Feb. 13, 1862, and kept a rebel battery silenced for three days. Was in the battle of Shileh, April 6, 7, 1862.

April 16, 1862, Capt. G. A. Taylor's company (K), from Lima, O., joined the regiment, and at the same time the name of Birge's Western Sharpshooters was dropped and we were numbered as the 14th Mo. Western Sharpshooters. Engaged in siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29 to May 30, 1862, and in the fight at Phillips's Creek, Miss., May 21, 1862. Sconted in north Mississippi in the Summer of 1862, and took company of the 10th Mich. Cav., and I know | part in battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 4, 1862,

and the Hatchie. Nov. 26, 1862, the regiment was changed from 14th Mo. to 66th Ill. The regiment established au ontpost to the garrison of Corinth, called and 50 men in column, and presuming that the | Camp Davies. While here the regiment had plenty of scouting to do with Ham's (Mississippi) scouts, and was in the fights of Rienzi and Whiteside's Farm, Miss., Sept. 9, 1863. Nov. 1, 1863, left Camp Davies with the Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, Gen. Tom W. Sweeny, and marched to Pulaski, Tenn. Dec. judged from their appearance in line that they | 18, 1863, the members began re-enlisting in the veteran service, and were mustered in as veterthe 10th Mich., and if any were left behind ans Dec. 23, 1863, Col. P. E. Burke commandwhen the regiments left Buil's Gap they failed | ing, and about 470 members purchased the Henry repeating-rifle, 16-shooters, for \$43, at their own expense. The Government fur-

> Jan. 16, 1864, left Pulaski, Tenn., for Chicago, Ill., on a veteran furlough. The regiment was reorganized at Joliet, Ill., March 3, 1864, and left at once for the front, arriving at Pulaski, Tenn., March 10, 1864.

nished the ammunition.

April 29, 1864, the 66th Ill. left Pulaski, Tenn., to join Gen. William T. Sherman's army at Chattanooga; marched via Florence and Huntsville, Ala., to Larkinsville, thence by cars to Chattanooga, where we arrived May 5, 1864, and marched to Rossville, Ga. May 6 passed over the battlefield of Chickamauga and camped at Lee and Gordon's Mill. Marched on the 7th, crossed Chickamauga Creek and camped at Villanow, Ga. May 9 the 66th had the honor of driving the Mississippi Brigade through Snake Creek Gap, and held until night the high hills of Resaca, Ga. May 13-14, 1864, engaged in the battles of Resaca, and Lay's Ferry, May 14-15; Rome Crossroads, May 16. Here we lost our gallant Colonel, Patrick E. Burke, killed. May 17, Adairsville: May 25 to June 1, 1864, Dallas, and Lone Mountain, Ga.; June 1, New Hope Church; June 2, Big Shanty; June 11, Brushy Mountain: June 15. Kenesaw Mountain: general assault; Marietta, July 3; Ruff's Mill and Nickajack Creek, July 4; Powers's Ferry, in it. It was probably stuck in the gap. The July 6-7; Chattahoochie River, July 8; Decatur, July 19-20; Howard House, Bald Hill, whole thing finally culminated in the killing and Atlanta, Ga., July 22. Here the 66th recaptured the celebrated De Gresse (1st Ill.) battery of four 20-pounder Parrott guns, which were taken from the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. Ezra Church, July 28; Proctor's Creek. Aug. 4, 9, 11; siege of Atlanta, July 26 to Aug. 26; Jonesboro, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1; Lovejoy

Station, Sept. 2, 3, 4; Rome, Ga., Oct. 12-15; Left Rome Nov. 11, marched to Atlanta, and company (G) had the advance. My brother, in on the 15th of November, 1864, destroyed the charge of the advance-guard, caught the Gate City of the South and commenced the enemy's videt asleep under an improvised grand march to the sea; was engaged at shelter, and a little further on, just at the Jencks's Bridge Dec. 1, 1864; battle of Eden 6swn of the morning, encountered a strong Crossroads, Dec. 9, 1864. Here the 66th capoutpost on the summit of a hill but a short tured a rebel fort and a fine English Blakely distance out from Greeneville. Two companies cannon. Siege and battle of Savannah, Ga., were dismounted and charged up the hill. December 10 to 21, 1864. In Savannah the 66th The enemy broke and fied toward Greeneville Ill. was given the "post of honor" by Gen. with the mounted portion of the 10th Mich. Wm. T. Sherman, by being quartered in Oglethorpe Barracks. Jan. 28, 1865, left Savannah with the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifwith all the rebels in sight showing their backs. | teenth Corps, Gen. John A. Logan, and crossed the Savannah River at Sisters Ferry, Ga.; was engaged at Shilling's Bridge, Whippy Swamp, and Congaree Creek, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865; Coone of my regiment, until the corrected his- lumbia, S. C., Feb. 17; Camden, S. C., Feb. 24; Lynch's Creek, Feb. 28: Cheraw, March 3: Fayetteville, N. C., March 11; South River, charged at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill.,

#### 66th Ill., 72 High St., Dayton, O. Wants to Know More About Him,

Edwin London (or London), Co. B, 11th Ohio Cav., Rinard, Ill., says that while he does not doubt the truthfulness of the statements made about Charles A. Guilder, the man who served through the war with a cork leg, he asks J. N. Stanford to tell the members of his regiment when, where, and by whom Guilder was enlisted, at what time he reached Fort Laramie, when he became a member of Co. L. 11th Ohio Cav.,

#### Praising Dan Ellis.

William Antes, Box 76, Flemington, N. J. gap." I saw nothing of Col. Miller's blanket | writes: "Every comrade should read Dan Ellis's under the body, or the guard posted about it, story from begining to end, and whoever has I saw only a curious group collect about the | not subscribed already should do so at once, body, and before it could be, or was, prevented | and get all the back numbers. The more every button was cut from the clothes and a read of it the better I like it. The best I have portion of the fine head of hair cut away as read in the story yet was when Capt. Ellis and mementoes. A lock of hair cut away as been capt. Elis and his squad shot old Bill Parker. I would like to have seen Sam McQueen shot with him.

Regarding the losses—that Mr. Arnell places Three cheers for Capt. Dan Ellis.

read in the story yet was when Capt. Ellis and his squad shot old Bill Parker. I would like to have seen Sam McQueen shot with him.

Three cheers for Capt. Dan Ellis.

AT GETTYSBURG.

Lieut, Rankin Produces the Official Map in Support of His Position.

"N his last letter on the Gettysburg controversy Comrade Hinkley quotes from an address of Lieut.-Col. Morse, of the 2d Mass., delivered at a Reunion in Boston in 1878. He seems to believe this quotation furnishes conclusive evidence that the 27th Ind. and 2d Mass. entered the meadow together. I will briefly analyze the quotation and demonstrate that it proves nothing of the kind. The quotation opens as follows:

PEACH TREE CREEK. A Comrade Says the Grand Stampede was

Not a Rout. OMRADE GEORGE E. DOLTON, in your issue of Dec. 15, 1892, requested information about what he terms a 'grand stampede" upon Newton's left just as the ball opened July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. As the writer's regiment held the extreme left of the Fourth Corps, with the 57th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Blanche, next to them, it must have been us falling back across the creek that caught his critical eye

charge that resulted so disastrously to them

along the whole line, especially to the right

of us, where our men were in force, and had

Any one with one eye and half sense could

see that our position was one of extreme

danger, isolated as we were in an interval be-

tween our corps and the Twenty-third, with no

troops in support, even back of the creek. As

the enemy came on through the timber, our

men began falling back, thinking it was but

their skirmish-line trying to recover their

Lieut, August Hirsh, Mike Calahan and the

writer did not run until convinced that it was

death or capture to stay, as they were coming

in heavy line of battle, while we had but a

skirmish-line. The hill back to the creek was

very brushy. It was get there and across the

best way you could. As we came to the creek

a large man of Co. F jumped in and waded

across. Seeing that the water came nearly to

his arm-pits, I turned to get back up the bank.

The creek had been very high, and falling re-

cently had left the banks very slippery. In-

This place of crossing was a little below the

ing than on the south side and less brushy.

ridge, and said to me: "King, you are a good

man! Go back to that rifle-pit and see if they

The pit was a rod or so back down the hill.

said: "I will, if I can get a drink of water."

Someone handed me a canteen, and I took a

drink and went back; Matt Boots, of Co. D.

who had a Spencer rifle, also going. As we did

so many of the enemy were then in sight, about

As we commenced firing they got under

cover for a few minutes, and then came out to

cross. Col. Blanche, with his regiment and

there was all we could ask. Bullets flew thick

the attempt to cross and went back into the

woods, the charge having failed in its object to

pierce our lines, which would not have been

the case if we had made the "grand stampede."

as stated by Dolton. If the main attack had

gone through the wide gap between the Fourth

and Twenty-third Corps like a knife. Two

small regiments, Battery M, Gen. Thomas and

all creation would not have stopped them until

there had been as hard a battle, with as much

when Hood tried the same plan with better

success on McPherson. As it was, the recollec-

of my comrades did the same that day-leads

Some people who never got very far to the

front, and saw other troops come back over the

ground where no order could be kept, are liable

which is the case in his letter referred to and

When men do as hard fighting as Wood's and

Sheridan's Divisions did there, suffering the

loss they did and inflicting still greater on the

enemy, and having to retire before a largely-

superior force for lack of proper directions

from Generals who failed to do their duty, they

are not deserving of ceusure from any one of

the Reserve Corps, who simply took part in the

I am tired of hearing of inglorious retreats

and grand stampedes when there was none.

It gives our children a wrong impression. Our

former enemies and their present allies do

enough of that, without aid from any comrade.

-HENRY C. KING, Co. H, 100th Ill., Farming-

Have They Any Relics?

Jacob Presler, Co. H, 88th Ind., Hicksville,

O., was but 17 years old when he enlisted in

1862, and he saw hot service. He wants to

hear from the old boys, and particularly from

Capt. J. P. White. He is collecting relics, and

would like to have the boys, blue and gray,

who have good ones they are willing to part

Several Alive Yet.

J. W. Haymond, Co. D. 91st Ind., Asheville,

N. C., replies to A. L. Sumner's question as to

whether there are any of the 91st Ill. alive.

Sumper's regiment, the 7th Vt., was brigaded

with the 91st at Spanish Fort. Sumner is mis-

than was Gen. Thomas.

tail-end of the fight.

with to write him.

ton, N. M.

loss on our side, as there was two days later,

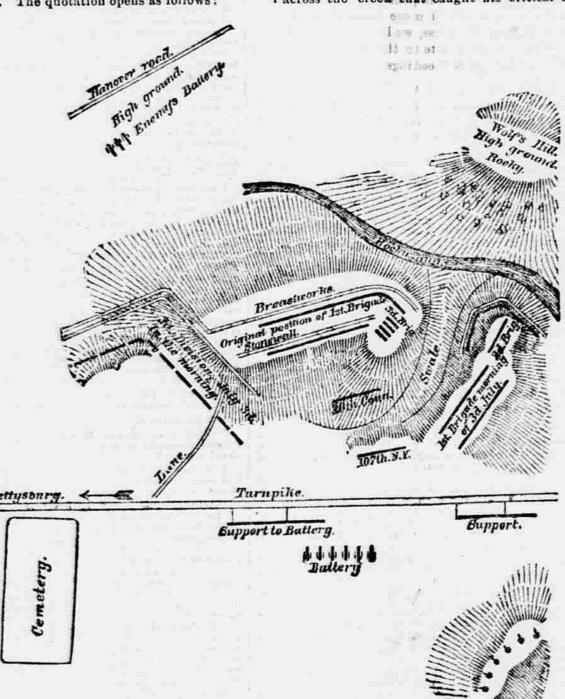
was captured.

try to cross."

150 yards distant.

about 100 vards' distance.

partly constructed breastworks.



OFFICIAL MAP.

"Without a moment's hesitation and with a 1 at the comparatively safe distance of over half cheer our men sprang over the breastworks, a mile from the most advanced of the enemy. and at a rapid double-quick rushed down the I suppose his was the battery back of the declivity to the edge of the meadow, where Co. | cornfield that fired over us as we advanced E, the skirmishers, joined in the ranks. I doubt | through it, crossed the creek, and climbed the if any one of the survivors of that day can hill on the south side. The battery ceased clearly describe the crossing of that meadow." firing as we gained the top. The Johnnies N. Y. Vet. Cav. It will be seen that Col. Morse speaks of the falling back at the same time, we at once set ment is mentioned.

Now, let anyone look at the positions of the two regiments in the accompanying map before starting, and then judge whether they could have entered the meadow in line together. The 27th Ind. is facing Rock Creek, and at the other end of the line the 2d Mass. is facing the meadow. After the 2d Mass. has started on its charge, as an afterthought, (as proved by Maj. Colgrove's letter, heretofore published,) the 27th Ind. joins in the movement. But Comrade Hinkley brushes facts like these aside.

Secondly, Col. Morse confesses his inability to clearly describe the advance, and doubts if any one of the other survivors can describe it. This shows that as far as the 2d Mass, was concerned the movement must have been a complicated

The following sentence contains all there is in the quotation concerning the 27th Ind .: "From my position near the left I could see that the 2d Mass. was alone, the 27th Ind. having broken when about half way across the meadow."

Reinforced with this quotation, Comrade Hinkley assumes the air of a victor. He seems to believe the original slander is confirmed; and his own side in the controversy sustained. I admit that the sentence implies that the two regiments moved together, but that does not prove it. It was a mere assertion, made long after the war was over, at a Reunion. And there is one point to be considered here. Col. Morse is probably the man who furnished the data upon which the original slander was based, if he did not write it as it was published. He was in command of the regiment after the battle, and of course is responsible for the reports at that time. The mere repetition of an old slander by its author or anyone else proves nothing. Then, the paper was read before the 2d Mass, Officers' Association, which has been a fountain of misrepresentation ever since the war. This association gave its approval to the writings of Gen. George H. Gordon, which is

an indication of the extent to which it can be relied upon for historical accuracy. That the two regiments started at different times and operated at different points has been proved beyond cavil by the evidence heretofore published. All efforts to disprove this amount to nothing. Perhaps some 2d Mass. comrade will reinforce Comrade Hinkley with another fabrication. Perhaps his peace of mind will be impaired if the 27th Ind. is not consigned to infamy. If so he is doomed to unrest. All efforts in this direction are simply

contemptible. I will make another quotation from Comrade Hinkley's last letter:

"I feel sure that any other regiment in the army in the same position that the 27th was in would have done just as they did or worse." This admission is a justification of all I have heretofore written in this controversy; but it does not "help the hurt that honor feels" to any great extent. It shows that the statement in the Adjutant-General's report was uncalled for and designed to misrepresent the true situ-

The language in that report is censorious, and was intended to convey an impression directly opposite to that conveyed by Comrade

In his pragmatical efforts to straighten out matters. Comrade Hinkley has got himself into a very deep hole. His contributions to history will not bear scrutiny. I have taken the trouble to reproduce the official map, which I hope will settle several points in the controversy for all time. I call particular attention to the position of the Third Brigade of the First Division. The 27th Ind. and the larger part of the 13th N. J. are facing Rock Creek. to be unjustly critical; but it was not the case The 2d Mass. and the remainder of the 13th that day with Gen. Thomas. When Gen. New-N. J. are facing the meadow. These three ton told him he thought we were captured, he regiments form a continuous line. Then in said: "O, no! I have them fighting in spleadid the rear of the 2d Mass. "about 150 yards" is style over there." Such at least is what we the 3d Wis. The only other regiment of the are told he said, but I did not hear him say it. Third Brigade, the 107th N. Y., is on duty in | as I cannot locate his whereabouts that day. another part of the field.

Let us see how some of Comrade Hinkley's statements harmonize with this map. In his first letter, concerning the position of the 3d Wis., he said: "The 3d Wis. was near the edge of the

2d Mass. when they were ordered to charge." In his second letter he said: "The position of the 3d Wis. at Gettysburg on the morning of the third day was on the left of the 24th (2d) Mass, and a little in rear, not 150 yards, as stated by Comrade Rankin,

but less than 30 yards," etc.

meadow and immediately on the left of the

In his last letter I find the following: "I stated in the first communication that I was near the edge of the meadow, a little to the left of the 2d Mass., when they started to charge across the meadow, and in the second communication that the 3d Wis, was less than 30 yards in rear of the line of the 2d Mass. Both these statements are absolutely correct." If Comrade Hinkley can harmonize these statements with themselves, or either of them with the official map, he can do more than I can.-John R. RANKIN, Co. A, 27th Ind., Washington, D. C.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this rePICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE receives each week hundreds of communications for publication is the Fighting Them Over and the Picket Sho that all worthy ones should appear in print. He slights no one intentionally, but great care must be exercised in the selection and the editing of these manuscripts. It is obvious that the space which can be devoted to this class of matter is so limited that the Editor must confine himself to the publi-cation of those which are best suited and most widely interesting to the comrades. Comrades are requested to write as often as they choose, but legibly, briefly and to the point, on one side of the paper, and to place each subject on a separate sheet. The briefer a communication is the sooner space can be found for it. Copies of important articles should be kept, in case of accidental loss.

Fort Gregg Again. EORGE W. MALCOLM, Co. K, 34th Mass., Pittsfield, Mass., in reply to Capt. S. L. Barber, 11th W. Va., would say that he is mistaken in some statements he made regarding Fort Gregg. He says that the First Division, Army of West Virginia, joined the Twenty-fourth Corps in March, 1865, when it really did join the corps the latter part of December, 1864; and it was not the Third Division, but took the place of the Second Division, which had gone to Fort Fisher, and was known as the Second or Independent Division, and wore the White Heart. The First Brigade of the division was composed of the 34th Mass., 123d and 116th Ohio, and was in the charge on Fort Gregg, and two Sergeants of the 34th received medals for gallantry on that occasion-Serg't Hunter, of Co. E; Serg't Gardner, of Co. K. What other troops were in the charge I cannot say. Col. Potter commanded the brigade. Fort Gregg was captured before the charge was made on Fort Whitworth. The Captain also says that we lay in camp until April 4, when we started early in the morning of the 3d after Lee.

More "Youngest Soldiers." Clarence Wilson, Scranton, Pa., was born December 30, 1847; enlisted in the 112th Pa. at Philadelphia in January, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, at mine explosion at Petersburg, and not released until the end of

Charles H. Collins, Co. G. 15th Ohio, was born in 1848; enlisted at the age of 16 in Providence, R. I., and did duty for about a year, being discharged for disability in 1866. David H. Hatfield, Co. I, 31st Chio, St. Joseph, Mo., was born Feb. 12, 1847; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; mustered out July 20, 1865. George Albert Austin, 3d Vt. L. A., 417 Green street, Cambridgeport, Mass., was born March 17, 1848; enlisted Dec. 1, 1863; discharged June 15, 1865. He enlisted under the name of Henry Palmer. William Ward, Elmira, N. Y., is now in his

47th year; enlisted Sept. 21, 1863, in the 2d Albert Slocum, Co. F, 160th N. Y., (address not given.) was born April 2, 1849; enlisted about reversing their rifle pits and speculating June 25, 1862; served three years, four months about the chances of taking Atlanta that day. While thus employed they came back on the and six days.

Aaron M. Becker, 2d Pa. H. A., Mountjoy, Pa., was born July 13, 1848; enlisted March 17, 1864. A. G. Mattox, Co. K, 25th Ill., Birchtree, Mo.

was born Dec. 18, 1843; enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered out Sept. 5, 1864. James O'Connell, Co. A. 18th Ky., was born Feb. 14, 1849; enlisted Oct. 26, 1861; discharged July, 18, 1865. W. C. Darnold, Co. E, 71st Ohio, Missoula, Mont., was born 47 years ago the 23d of April,

was never away from his regiment on account of sickness; discharged Dec. 20, 1865. I. Martin, Marion, Ind., was born March 15. 1849; enlisted Dec. 4, 1863, in Co. A, 11th Ind. Cav.; discharged Sept. 19, 1865. Alexander Johnson, West Elizabeth, Pa., was

1893; enlisted Jan. 1, 1862; carried a gun, and

born in Indiana Township, Allegany County, Pa., Jan. 5, 1848; enlisted May 6, 1863, in Co. H. 78th Pa., serving four months; re-enlisted Feb. 17, 1864, in Co. H, 116th Pa.; wounded near Danville Railroad, Va., April 2, 1865; discharged June 7, 1865. John McCauley, Co. F, 4th Ohio, 140 Navarre street, Canton, O., writes: "In your valuable

stead of going up the bank, my feet slipped and paper of the 2d I read of Comrade W. S. Settle. I slid into the water, scrambled out up the bank and ran up stream to a drift, where most Lewistown, Pa., as being one of the youngest of the men had crossed, thus getting behind enlisted soldiers; which I am willing to admit, but I can score close to him. I was born Dec. everybody but one man, Mike Calahan, who 25, 1844, enlisted April, 1861, and served up to June 5, 1864, having served three years and cornfield, where the high ground came directly three months before he was enrolled. I still had a brother who entered younger than I, to the creek on the north, and was more slopbut failed to withstand the exposure. Albison Shaw, Morrisonville, Wis., says that

At the top there was a ravine running down he has read the claims of the young soldiers, to the bottom land. The cornfield was in this, and he sends his record. He was born on March forming a ridge next to the creek. As I ran 22, 1850, and he enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, in Co. up the slope bullets knocked the dust all D. 146th N. Y., at the age of 14 years five around, as the rebels had a fair view of me for months and nine days. He stated that he was As I got over the crest Maj. Hammond, of our 17 when he enlisted, so that he would be taken. regiment, who was in command, was there, He was discharged July 6, 1865." forming the line again under shelter of the

Cyvetous Nichols, Canton, Mont., writes: In your issue of Feb. 2 I notice, under Youngest Soldier, that Wm. S. Settle, Lewistown, Pa., makes the following claim: Born Feb. 8, 1848; enlisted Feb. 19, 1864; discharged Nov. 15, 1865. I can go him a few days better: Born May 27, 1848; enlisted Sept. 18, 1863, in Co. B, 9th Iowa Cav.; transferred to Co. F, 22d V. R. C., June, '64, on account of not being properly handled in connection with one of Geo. Gibbon's saw-mills; discharged Nov. 17, 1865. I am almost sure there were some younger than myself in Troop B. My father and his brother were in Co. F, 10th Iowa. My mother had four brothers in Ohio regiments: some of ours, came up to the ravine from the cornfield, forming on our left. Our position two in the 20th Ohio. My father ran against another of those mismanaged saw-mills at Shiloh. and two of mother's brothers were equally unand fast from both sides, until they gave up fortunate, one at Missionary Ridge and one at Chickamauga. Those people in the gray were not so expert with their mills in those days as what they have become in, say, 1892, '93. I am a member of Wadsworth Post, Helena, but been farther to their right, they would have being some 45 miles distant, do not get to attend very many meetings."

Want to Get Married. Frank W. Martinvale, Sherman, Tex., writes: 'Will you please state to the loyal sisters of the North, East and West, that in the Lone Star State of Texas, completely surrounded by a rebel element, there is a true-blue comrade who desires to correspond with some of them, with a view tion of the 100 rounds I fired-and many more of matrimony. I am 38 years of age, dark hair, gray eyes, five feet nine inches in hight, stout me to believe that we were no more stampeders ouilt, and of a very genial disposition, being quite wealthy and owner of a large and valuable estate, consisting of over 13,000 acres of the best improved farming and grazing lands in the State. I am not particular about selecting a lady with money; that will be the last consideration with me A good, honorable, truemanage the helps of an extensive household, that is refined and accomplished, and capable of entertaining a gentleman's guests is far more desirable with me than an incompetent one As Comrade Dolton desires, -who I am afraid with a barrel of money. To such here is an is too apt to toot his bugle, disparaging others, opportunity to secure a good, honorable, and devoted husband as well as a luxurious home. one published some time ago, where he spoke and everything that heart can wish. Only of the retreat of the right wing of our army at those who are in earnest need write. I have no time nor inclination to indulge in firtation. Chickamauga, -I tell him what troops he refers Reference will be forwarded when proper time

arrives. No objection to a young widow. The following persons desire correspondence, with a view to matrimony. No foolishness. References must be exchanged. Unsatisfactory letters will not be answered. The names are: Louis I. Bougue, General Delivery, Carthage, Mo.; E. M. Penn, care C. A. Latham, Wichita. Kan. Why Don't They Write?

Requests have been made by the following veterans for their comrades who can write short, breezy articles to give something of the experiences of their respective regiments that will be interesting to the readers of the paper generally: Oscar C. Sturgis, 5th N. Y., Friday Harbor, San Juan, Wash.; L. O. Tucker, 33d Iowa, Barclay, Kan.; Oliver P. Ball, 9th Pa. Cav., St. Peter, Minn.; E. A. Yaw, Co. G, 42d N. Y., West Lake, La.; James C. McClay, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cav., Western, Neb.; S. Grimshaw, Co. B, 52d Ohio, Havensville, Kan.; Silas W. Loomis, Co. G, 5th Vt., and Co. I, 7th U. S. Vet. Vols., Dickinson, N. D.; and Samuel Hines, Co.

C, 126th Onio. What Would They Have Done? Gus Snyder, Co. K, 34th Ohio, Greenville, Kan., asks the critics of the behavior of the Eighth Corps at Cedar Creek what they would have done in the same position as they were on the morning of Oct. 19, 1864. Would they have remained in their tents and have been taken prisoners or killed, or would they have tried to get out of the way, and later in the day help to win the victory? Who was it that taken in saying that the 26th N. Y. battery was on the right of the brigade; it was the listh N. Y. battery, under Capt. Barnes.

day help to win the victory? Who was it that broke the rebel lines at Opequon and at Fisher's Hill?

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is requested to say that the following comrades will be glad to give information, if stamp be inclosed, regarding the desirability of their respective localities as settling places for the comrades. These writers are advised to have the descriptions of the regions printed in a large quantity, as the circulation of this paper is so great, wide, and the number of comrades wishing to change their locations for more suitable ones is so great, that they will be deluged with more letters than they can answer in months. The veterans kindly volunteering information for the benefit of their comrades are: J. F. Willis, Co. G, 10th Iowa, Lexington, Ore.; J. T. Frederick, Co. C. 10th Ohio, Easton, Ill.; C. P. Wilson, Tempe, Ariz. only Methodists desired); W. Brummett, Yoncalla, Ore.

James Arney, Scotland, S. D., says he would ike for some reliable person who lives in eastern Washington or Oregon to give a description of the country, the prices of land, and the

chances of getting a home there. The Tree Cut Down by Bullets.

Edwin Crockett, Couer d'Alene, Idaho, writes: "In a late number of THE NATIONAL 701 Broadway, New York City. TRIBUNE appeared an article from a comrade denying that a large tree was cut down by rifleballs at the battle of Spottsylvania. He is tertainly mistaken, as not only a large tree but two or three smaller ones in its immediate vicinity were also cut down in the same manner. After the works were abandoned by the Confederates our regiment (1st U. S. Chasseurs, afterwards called 65th N. Y.,) occupied the works in front of that tree, so I had a good chance of learning the facts in the case. Where the tree broke was probably 12 feet above the ground, and it was funnel-shaped above and below the point where it broke in falling, as were also the smaller trees that had fallen near

it. As our First Division, Sixth Corps, charged over the open field in front of the rebel works for some distance to our left these works were concealed from our men by a low ridge, and only a small portion of their line just in front of those trees was exposed, and drew the fire of our line for perhaps one-fourth of a mile, which caused such a concentration of fire on that exposed point. I also saw a clipping from one of the Richmond papers, in which a Confederate Surgeon stated that the tree measured 22 inches in diameter, was shot off by Federal rifle-balls, and killed or wounded two or three rebel soldiers, their men occupying the works at the time. The space in front of the works was thickly strewn with our dead."

The Story of a Fresh Fish. Daniel Spencer, Co. C. 17th Iowa, Creswell, Ore., writes: "Will you allow a new recruit or fresh fish to draw near your campfire and cook some coffee and roast a slice of legal tender on the end of his ramrod, while he listens to the old boys cuss, discuss, and recuss old times? I put in nearly four years' hard service for Uncle Sam, and I am somewhat interested in these latter-day proceedings. I enjoyed for a few months the hospitality of a few of these hells, wrongly called prisons. I wound up my long experience in these death-holes at Libby, and it pretty near wound me up; in fact, it did physically. I like to see the old boys get on their ear and go for those bld lantern-jawed, mosscovered reptiles which we used to call Copperheads; but, boys, they won't bite. They will only hiss, just like they used to; they pose now as pension-howlers-regular carrion-crow. Keep showing them up, and they will eventually stink themselves to death, and we will write on their tombstones thus: A cowardly traitor; died of pure cussedness. Long live THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE. It is the old soldiers' friend. I shall do what I can to increase its circula-

Does Anyone Remember This?

George H. Grace, Perry, Iowa, writes: "1 was a Corporal in Co. M. 4th Ill. Cav., and was on the first transport boat behind the gunboat on the way up from Savannah to Pittsburg Landing; the gunboat threw a few shells into the woods and then we (3d battalion, 4th Ill. Cav., Maj. Gibson commanding,) landed and went out on a reconnoissance. I do not recollect seeing any of our troops on shore, but we did see two of Forrest's cavalrymen at the forks of the road on top of the hill. Maj. Gibson ordered his Orderly Van Meter and me to follow them as far as we could. We brought in a prisoner on our return that night, and next morning Maj. Gibson sent the Orderly and me to bring in a distillery keeper who lived on Owl Creek, on the Purdy road. I would like to hear from any one who knows the above facts, as the question is raised whether I was in line of duty when captured."

A Slight Mistake.

L. A. King, Co. A, 105th Ill., Farina, Ill., says that in Comrade Williamson's article of Dec. 29, entitled "A Medal of Honor," he said that the brigade was commanded by Gen. Benjamin Harrison. The writer finds by looking at his diary that Gen. Harrison left the brigade on leave of absence at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, 1864, and did not return until April 19, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C., Col. Case having commanded the brigade most of the time of that period.

Serg't Ritz, Co. H, 26th Iowa, (address not given.) remembers the Tyler stockade too well. He was there nine months and four days, and the "picnic" that a comrade recently spoke of was a horrible reality. He saw scenes of misery in that place such as he hopes never to be compelled to endure the sight of again.

"A File of Infantrymen." A. D. Frankenberry, Point Marion, Pa. wants THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to republish John McElroy's "A File of Infantrymen," and says that many comrades join with him in that request. He wants the comrades to express their wishes in regard to the matter.

Corrects a Mistake. J. R. Pilkington, Box 77, West Newbury, Mass, writes: "I notice a mistake in my article of Feb. 2, on the Hunter Raid. The types made me say there were 80 men with the Headquarters guard. I wrote it 30 men." "Beautiful Things."

F. R. Palmer, Centerville, N. Y., says he saw in a recent issue an inquiry as to the author of the poem "Beautiful Things." The author is his sister, Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton, Padonia, Kan., and the verses are in her book, "Poems of the Prairie." A Patriotic Family.

Elias Peters, Co. H. 155th Pa., Sligo, Pa., had three uncles in the Revolutionary War, each seven years under Washington; his father fought Indians at home seven years, and the writer served two years and 10 months in the late war.

The Capturing of 300 Prisoners. W. D. Buckelew, South Amboy, N. J., says that he has never seen an account of the 2d N. J. Brigade capturing 300 prisoners and seven flags at Chancellorsville, and the presenting of one to Gen. Hooker.

The Mischief of a Name.

There can be scarcely any question but that the flippant name of "the Grip" has kept much deserved sympathy from those attacked with the epidemic, while it has also tended to make the sufferers much less concerned about themselves than they otherwise would be. The truth is that this disease is a most serious one, and many people have died because of their failure to appreciate the fact. Its greatest havoe is made among weak and aged people. For that distressing weakness which characterizes every genuine case of La Grippe, Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen is a specific. It offsetts weakness with strength-with strength acquired in a natural way, and not by a temporary stimulant. Letters by the hundred DRS. STARKEY & PALEN :- In April last I was

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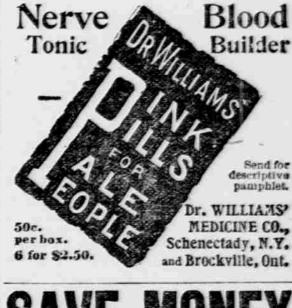
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